

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-59 are pending. Claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 were amended, and claims 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 20, 40, 48 and 56 were canceled. Consequently, claims 1, 4, 5-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-39, 41-47, 49-55, 57-59 remain pending.

The specification and FIG. 2 have been amended to change “step 20” to “step 19.”

Claim 1 was amended to include the recitations of canceled claims 2, 3, and 8. Claim 12 was amended to incorporate the limitations of canceled claims 13, 14 and 20. Claim 24 was amended to incorporate the limitations of canceled claims 25, 26 and 32. Claim 36 was amended to incorporate the limitations from canceled claim 40. Claim 44 was amended to incorporate the limitations of canceled claim 48. Claim 52 was amended to incorporate the limitations of canceled claim 56.

Amended independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 now recite that the environment information includes geographical location, local weather, time and date, and any combination thereof. Independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 have been further amended to recite that the identifiers returned from the server are used for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers. Claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 were also amended to recite that the identifiers sent from the server are for web sites most likely to be requested by a user of the wireless device “in that environment.”

Claims 2-3 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The Examiner stated “the specification does not contain a written description of how to send/provide local weather, time and date as the environment information

of the wireless device to a server on the communication network.” Applicants respectfully disagree.

It is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that one method for providing local weather and time and date of the wireless device to a server is to manually input the information by a user of the device, as adeptly pointed out by the Examiner. One of ordinary skill in the art would also readily understand that when the geographic location of the device is sent to the server, the time and date could also be automatically sent, thus alleviating the user from manual data entry. In addition, once the server receives the geographic location of the device, the server could then use the location to perform a query or search to determine the current weather conditions at that location.

Accordingly, it is believed claims 2-3 and the specification are in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §112.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 7, and 9-10 under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (U.S. 6,014, 090) in view of King et al. (U.S. 6,353, 839). Claims 5 was rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-King in view of Martin Jr. et al. (U.S. 6,363,419). Claims 6 was rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-King in view of Wynblatt et al. (U.S. 6,219,696). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-King in view of Shoji et al. (U.S. 6,564,254). Claim 11 was rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-King in view of Perrone et al. (U.S. 6,157,705). Claims 12-35 were rejected under the same rationale as claims 1-11. Claims 36-43 rejected under the same rationale as claims 1 and 5-11. And claims

44-59 were rejected under the same rationale as claims 36-43.

It is respectfully submitted that the amended independent claims distinguish over a combination of the references. Claim 1, for example, has been amended to include the recitations of canceled claims 2, 3, and 8. Rosen-King was used to reject claims 1, and Shoji was used to reject claim 8. Therefore, a combination of Rosen, King, and Shoji is applicable to the amended independent claims.

Rosen is directed to a method and apparatus for providing a user of a mobile communication system with geographically localized information that is time-dependent. A geographic location identifier associated with a location of the mobile communication system is received by a server. An address of a resource server is associated with the geographic location identifier, and the address of the resource server is then sent to the mobile communication system (Summary).

King is directed to a method for inline variables management in a hypermedia display language. Upon establishing a communication session between a device, such as a mobile phone, and a server, the phone receives a HDML deck containing a unique address identifier, such as a URL, and stores the deck as cached in a RAM.

The Examiner is correct in pointing out that Rosen, the primary reference, does not explicitly teach the step of caching the identifiers for selection by the user (the Examiner relies on King for teaching caching identifiers). In addition, however, Rosen also fails to teach or suggest other features of the present invention. For example, the Examiner interprets Rosen as teaching the delivery of environment information other than geographic location to a wireless

device. However, the additional information disclosed by Rosen only includes a request by the user for a specific type of information, or a user identifier to identify a predefined user profile for preferred facilities and services (column 4, line 59 to column 5, lines 1-5). Rosen is silent as to weather or time. Therefore, Rosen fails to teach or suggest "sending environment information of the wireless device to a server... wherein the environment information includes geographical location, *local weather, time and date, and any combination thereof*, as recited in the independent claims.

Shoji is directed to a system and process for specifying a location on a network by monitoring typed input from a keyboard at the address field of a browser. If an input character/symbol is found in a cache file, the URLs corresponding to the character/symbol are passed to the browser and displayed to allow the user to choose one URL therefrom. In the case where only one URL is found, a browser is launched and the matching URL is passed to the browser.

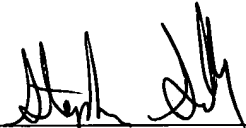
It is respectfully submitted that Shoji teaches no more than the prior art disclosed in the present application. As described on page 8 of the specification, "typeahead features are common with Web browsers in which suggestions for web sites are based on previous requests from the user. According to the lookahead feature of the present invention, however, the suggestions made may have never before been entered by the user and may have no long-term interest to the user, but are available based on location and presumed interest." Shoji therefore, fails to teach or suggest "using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers," as recited independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36,

44, and 52.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references do not teach or suggest the combination of features and limitations recited in the independent claims. In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 are allowable over the cited references. Because the secondary references stand or fall with the primary references, the dependent claims are allowable because they are dependent upon the allowable independent claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and passage to issue of claims 1, 4, 5-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-39, 41-47, 49-55, 57-59 as now presented. .

Applicants' attorney believes that this Application is in condition for allowance. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,
SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP



Stephen G. Sullivan
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 38,329
(650) 493-4540

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